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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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11.00 a.m. to 12.00 Noon ... Every 15 minutes.
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1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong, 23th September, 1908. 29

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Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 5TH, 1908

A bull in a Chinaman's shop has been generally looked upon as the fittest type of senseless destruction of what there is not sufficient knowledge to appreciate, yet it is doubtful if the simile be altogether fair to the bull. A more apt comparison is rather to be found in the American millionaire in a Continental museum. The object is not, of course, the wilful destruction of possibly replaceable works of art, but the result is much the same as if it were. Were it the case that the cartilage of these incomparable works of art from their original home to the great cities of the West would lead to a spread of refinement in America, however for the sake of the home-lands we should regret their removal, the world at large might possibly be the better for their study by a larger community; but, it is not with this object in view that the typical millionaire removes them to his private house in New York or Philadelphia. His sole object, in at least the majority of cases, is the mere greed of possession; what becomes of them when once they have arrived in his gallery is a matter of perfect indifference. As long as the fact is new they will be shown to a few of his own private friends; but when once the novelty is worn off they will be forgotten and neglected, and in the end will suffer the fate of all neglected things. Lovers of art have long since made this mania of comparatively unlettered Americans for collecting, without due knowledge, works of art offered for sale in Europe a source of

complaint. The grievance has been a serious one, and the least serious part of it has been the merely selfish one that the works were removed out of Europe. To this the Americans were able to reply with perfect justice that America had just as good a right to enjoy the exalting effects of art as Europe; and, so they would, all lovers would be ready to answer, did they know equally well how to use them. Up to this the effect has only been to raise the prices of articles of vertu, not only beyond the means of private European collectors, but beyond the permitted limits of the great museums where the works would have been carefully preserved and accessible at all times. It has encouraged a practice of petty trading amongst the custodians, and besides led to thefts in some cases irreparable. Worse than all this, even in the worst arranged private museums on the Continent, the old families almost always took a pride in exhibiting their treasures to the respectable visitor. Now a different atmosphere prevails, and the traveller finds that an air of suspicion has succeeded, and access is difficult, and frequently for the honest traveller impossible. With the other class of traveller this atmosphere of suspicion only adds fuel to his greed, and bribery on the large scale generally finds some means of approach. The transaction, which with the former had been at least an open one, now becomes secret; and the temptation to procure the coveted article has the additional zest of a tinge of false romance. The coveted work disappears, and all trace of it is lost. The purchaser as well as the seller has every inducement to conceal the transaction, and hide as best he can the identity of his ill-gotten gain, so that a work of art whose value was largely enhanced in the eyes of the artistic student, becomes merely a work without name or place, and even in many cases of uncertain age.

On the other side of the Atlantic a quite different set of circumstances concurs in throwing suspicion on the work, whatever it may be. Wisely or not the American people have willed that importers of articles of art shall pay on the import a price intended to be practically prohibitive. In Europe the connoisseur millionaire is looked on as fair game by the unscrupulous; and his attempts at concealment afford the latter the handle to exercise his talents at exaction. In America, too, the Customs collector has every inducement to counterplot, with the expectation of making his own private bargain with the importer. With both secrecy is the breath of life in the transaction. Sometimes all get sold. An amusing instance occurred the other day, and is duly chronicled. Mrs. JACK GARDNER, a wealthy lady of society, in Boston had succeeded in getting to New York a valuable collection of antiques and other curiosities valued at some \$18,000 gold. As she had carefully concealed all the steps in her purchase she ran the risk of declaring the contents of her packages to be private commodities already in use for a year or upwards. But the collector had apparently got wind of the affair and seized the packages, demanding the equivalent of six thousand pounds as duty; moreover as penalty for the false declaration another little sum of eight thousand pounds was demanded. As there was no way of getting out of the mess, and to appeal would only bring down worse consequences, the lady paid. She, thinking all was over, then asked for the cases, but the end was not yet; the thing had become too public, and the heads of the department pointed out that the lady was still liable to pay the full value of the curiosities, which having been confiscated were now the property of the Government, and would only be restored on her paying a *quid pro quo*. Doubtless the majority of the European museums feel delighted at their plunderer meeting with such a return from her own Government, and did the case have the effect of putting an end to the plunder of European objects of art the act would meet with general approval. Unfortunately it is more than doubtful if such be the probable effect. The risk of paying duties amounting to more than treble the actual value will no doubt enormously enhance the value in the States of all articles of vertu, and so will, amongst a class of people who have money to spend without questioning the utility of what is obtained, doubtless increase rather than diminish the temptation; and, of course, it will also increase the necessity of secrecy, which is the worst evil of the present system. The risk will undoubtedly be increased, but so will the reward, if successful; what more could the gambler desire? After all in the interests of art, as well as of morality, the more publicity there is about these sales the better, and probably a wiser system of taxation in the interests of both seller and buyer, as well as of the State, could be found.

The Talkoo dock at Quarry Bay has commenced operations, the China Navigation Co's steamer "Sanghiang" being the first vessel to enter for repairs.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Sergeant P. Angus to be a sanitary inspector for Samung, vice Sergeant W. Kendall transferred.

Hankow papers report the death of Mr. O. E. Haemmerli, of Messrs. Ferd. Bornemann and Company, from typhoid fever. Mr. Haemmerli was but 23 years of age.

His Excellency the Governor has given directions for the revision of the proclamation declaring Amoy to be a port or place at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails.

The Colonial Treasurer's statement of the Colony's assets and liabilities places the assets at \$4,414,691.67 and the liabilities at \$2,387,977.81. The balance on the credit side is, therefore, \$1,526,713.86.

Receipts into the Treasury from January 1st to July 31st totalled \$10,819,149.10, while payments out during the same period were \$10,838,609.74. Payments, therefore, exceed receipts by \$13,460.64.

A typhoon notice sent from Manila at 4 a.m. yesterday to the American Consulate General at Hongkong announced a typhoon East of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, moving W. or W. N. W.

The date of the trial of the libel action, at Shanghai, in which Mr. Henry O'Shea is the defendant, has been fixed for October 20th. The jury will number five, not twelve, as was generally reported.

Returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th September, 1908, as certified by the managers of the respective banks are as under:—

Banks.	Average Specie in Amount.	Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	3,731,775	2,907,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	15,2	9,673
National Bank of China, Limited	96,221	25,000
Total	\$18,351,669	12,925,000

The U.S. battleship fleet, which will arrive at Yokohama on October 17th, consists of sixteen battleships and six auxiliary vessels, a total of twenty-two vessels. The Japanese reception squadron will be composed of eighteen ships. Thus the American and Japanese vessels number forty in all. Foreign warships in Oriental waters will assemble at Yokohama about the same time and anchor to the left of the Japanese reception squadron. On that occasion some sixty large men-of-war will be seen off Yokohama presenting an unprecedented grand spectacle.

Negotiations have been completed for the amalgamation of the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Company and the Nagoya Sugar Refining Company. The terms of the transactions are that 20,000 shares of the Nagoya Company, ¥25 paid up, shall be taken over by the Dai Nippon at ¥10.40 each—¥208,000 in all—that the Dai Nippon shall pay an additional ¥2,000 as solatium to the dismissed staff of the Nagoya Company, and that all the liabilities of the latter company to the Yonsei Shokai, importers of machinery, iron, &c., of Tokyo, the Meiji Bank of Nagoya, and others, shall also be taken over.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES BY A MERCHANT.

ACCUSED COMMITTED.

At the Magistratecy on Saturday before Mr. J. R. Wood, the hearing of the charge against H. S. Holmes, of obtaining \$3,000 by false pretences from Cheung Chim Loong was concluded.

As before, Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. E. K. Holmes represented the defendant.

His Worship intimated that he intended to commit the defendant for trial, and an application for increased bail being made by Mr. Dixon, his Worship fixed the bail at \$1,000 cash and \$4,000 bond.

THE VISIT OF THE AMERICAN FLEET AT AMOY.

The American Consul at Amoy, Mr. Julian H. Arnold, writes as follows:—

A number of enquiries have been directed to this office on the subject of accommodations here for visitors to the U.S. Battleship Squadron reception. For the information of those who may acquire at your office, I have to state that the accommodations here are exceedingly limited. There are only two small hotels. A few persons may find accommodations among private families. I have heard it rumoured that a steamship company, in Hongkong intends running excursion boats down here, with arrangements so that excursionists may take their meals and lodgings on board while in port. This would be a splendid idea and I would suggest that, in the event such a plan is contemplated, the steamers leave Hongkong Saturday afternoon October 31st and arrive in Amoy Sunday. The big celebration here will take place Thursday, November 3rd, on Her Majesty the Empress Dowager's birthday. It is on this day that 5,000 men will be entertained ashore and the final baseball and football games will be played, the day's celebration terminating at night with a gorgeous display of fireworks.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE FLOODS IN INDIA.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

LONDON, October 3rd.

The floods in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad have involved a loss of upwards of 50,000 lives, and the damage done to property is estimated at twenty crores of rupees.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

LONDON, October 3rd.

The position in regard to the Balkan Peninsula is now more hopeful, all the Powers, except Austria, having agreed to a Conference.

THE LANCASHIRE LOCK-OUT.

LONDON, October 3rd.

There is no change in the position in Lancashire.

A CONTRADICTION.

Tokyo, October 4th.

The German Embassy denies the American report that H.E. Baron Munim von Schwarzenstein, the Ambassador at Tokyo, desired to be transferred to Washington.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

LONDON, October 1st.

Telegrams from Sofia report that in a Memorandum to the Powers which has been drafted, Bulgaria explains the motives for her occupation of the Oriental railway and declares that it is now impossible to re-establish the *status quo*. Constantinople official circles opine that the conflict with Bulgaria is in a fair way to settlement.

RUSSIA IN A MEMORANDUM REGARDING BULGARIA.

proposes to submit the question of the occupation of the Oriental railway to the Powers signatory to the Berlin Treaty, which France supports.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PENNY POST.

LONDON, October 1st.

The penny post between Great Britain and the United States was inaugurated today, preparations being made for a record mail which is expected to flood America with trade circulars.

NOTEWORTHY SCENES OCCURRED IN NEW YORK

on the inauguration of the Anglo-American penny post, crowds awaiting the stroke of midnight to post letters and circulars. One firm alone sent thirty thousand letters.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, Postmaster-General in London exchanged congratulations with the Hon. George von L. Meyer, American Postmaster-General in New York.

THE OPIUM QUESTION IN CHINA.

LONDON, October 1st.

The "Morning Post" Washington correspondent wires that the Powers have agreed to prohibit the importation into China of morphia and morphia instruments from the 1st January, 1909.

The "Times" in a leader reminds the Chinese, emphatically that, if the opium trade must cease for us, the cultivation of the poppy must cease for them.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

LONDON, October 2nd.

Mr. McKenna, M.P., speaking at Pontypool, said that the Government proposed to hasten the current naval construction programme with a view to alleviating the distress of the unemployed, and that a whole year's orders would be placed at the earliest opportunity.

AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.

LONDON, October 2nd.

The Hon. Alfred Deakin, Prime Minister of Australia, in a message to President Roosevelt thanking him for the visit of the American fleet, invited him to Australia en route to Africa. President Roosevelt in his reply thanked Mr. Deakin, but regretted it would be impossible for him to accept.

THE BALKANS.

LONDON, October 2nd.

The European markets are affected by a certain uneasiness as to the situation in the Near East. Reports are current of Bulgarian officers buying horses in Hungary.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

LONDON, October 2nd.

The American battleship fleet has arrived in Manila.

THE POLICE RECREATION CLUB.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

October 3rd.

STANDARD LANGUAGE OF CHINA.

The Viceroy has received a dispatch from the Central Government urging him to impress upon the Cantonese gentry, merchants and students the necessity of learning the Mandarin dialect. All other Provinces, with the exception of Kwangtung and Fokien, have a dialect akin to Mandarin. When the new Parliament is established Mandarin will be the only language used, and no matter how learned or cultured a man may be in his own dialect he will not be eligible for election to Parliament unless he is thoroughly acquainted with Mandarin.

A DELINQUENT MONK.

A monk in Fatsan was arrested for smoking opium without a license. When brought before the magistrate he pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$100. The fine was paid and the Magistrate sent it to the Opium Charitable Institution.

EXPORT OF CATTLE RESTRICTED.

It is reported that the Viceroy has sent a dispatch to the British Consul-General here requesting him to inform the Hongkong Government that in future the Kwangtung Provincial Government will only permit 4,200 head of oxen to be exported to Hongkong annually and that the oxen will be exported from the Nam-Hung District.

THE FORGERY OF TRADE MARKS.

Wong Kwok Ying, proprietor of the Suen Yee Shun tea factory in Fatsan, brought an action against Ngai Kam Tai, owner of the Hung Shun tea firm, for forging the trade mark of his "Luk On" tea, and selling it as genuine Luk On tea of the Suen Yee Shun factory. The Fatsan Magistrate, in delivering judgment, said forgering other people's trade marks was a very serious offence, as it greatly injured other people's business. In this case there was no doubt that Ngai Kam Tai had forged the trade mark of the Suen Yee Shun factory. He therefore ordered that all the goods in the Hung Shun firm be seized and confiscated and that the money realized from the sale of the confiscated goods be applied for the purpose of repaying the Magistrate, which is in a very dilapidated condition. It is said that the merchandise in the Hung Shun shop is worth about 5,000 taels.

REGISTRATION OF COOLIES.

The following is the gist of a letter sent by the Self Government Association on behalf of the Coolie Guild to the Superintendent of Police:— "We beg respectfully to inform you that the Committee of the Coolie Guild has requested us to approach you with a view to establishing a system of registration for coolies as is done in all civilized countries. This will strengthen the Guild and at the same time facilitate searches in case of theft, &c."

A PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH WANTED FOR THE SHAMEN.

A notice has been sent round to the ratepayers of the British Concession concerning a meeting for Monday the 12th inst. at the Consulate for the purpose of formulating a request to H. M. Office of Works for the lease of Lot No. 79 to the Municipal Council for the purpose of erecting a public swimming bath thereon.

A REIGNANT'S DEMAND.

The notorious Pirate Chief, Luk Lan Ching, has written a letter to the Shing Fung Nin silk cocoon firm in Yung He demanding payment of \$30,000 within ten days. If the money is not paid to him within the time stipulated he threatens to either rob or set fire to all the cocoons stored in the godown. The Shing Fung Nin is one of the largest silk cocoon dealers in the Kwongchow Prefecture. They sell from \$300,000 to \$500,000 worth of cocoons every day.

"ASCENDING ON HIGH."

THE CHINESE "CHUNG YUNG" HOLIDAY.

Agos ago, we are told in Mr. Dyer Ball's "Things Chinese," a Chinese received a warning that a dreadful catastrophe would happen to him and his family. To avert it he escaped to the heights; and in commemoration of this event, on the ninth day of the ninth moon, many Chinese take a holiday or an excursion of a few hours to some neighbouring hill or mountain. This half fest, half holiday, as Mr. Ball remarks, brings itself more prominently into the notice of the foreign resident in Hongkong than in the case with some of the other semi-religious observances of the Chinese. The ninth day of the ninth moon fell on Saturday last, and, being a fine day, many thousands of Chinese ascended to the heights. As usual on this holiday, the Peak Tramway Co. ran a ten-minute service until dark; the cars both up and down being crowded every time. But the Peak Tramway Co. in a single day could not have carried in its cars a fifth of the multitude who made the ascent. There was a constant stream of people moving up and down the Peak road. There was a little kite-flying, as the ninth day of the ninth moon appears in the Chinese calendar as "Kite-flying day." Whatever significance the festival had when it was introduced to the calendar—it probably had a religious significance—the day is now observed simply as a holiday. We doubt if one per cent of the people who went up to the top of the Peak know the reason for the festival, except that it is "an custom."

TYPHOON NOTICE.

We received the following notice from the American Consulate General yesterday:— "Manila, October 4th, 5 p.m.: typhoon north of Manila, moving W. N. W."

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RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Sport has been very much under notice this last week. Most of the clubs of the Colony are getting in order for the approaching season. Bathing parties have practically ceased. Circumnavigating the island—striking phrase—on Wednesday night. But other days other pleasures. Cricket and hockey are in full swing; golfers are taking to the "wee" with increased zest, while the vigorous football players are getting into form. The bracing monsoon is setting the hearts of yachtsmen a-dancing, and other outdoor pastimes are being taken up more heartily. Cyclists are getting astride their wheels once more and those who believe in that oldest form of exercise—walking—are noticeable these Sundays in the rural parts of the island or on the uplands of the peninsula on the other side.

A correspondent who was much impressed by the splendid physique of the Portuguese young man who stripped during the last aquatic sports writes: "We was about our English youngsters, but I would like to meet, casually, at any regatta in England, any odd dozen with the fore-arms, chest measurements, length of a back, muscle, and leg-build as shown by our fellow citizens of many names, new pale and chums, in the Hongkong sporting arenas generally, and the V.R.O. particularly."

Ach surely yer joking, Mr. May? Hongkong lady golfers able to "lick the heads of fifty per cent" of the gentlemen players? No, no, I won't believe it. Ladies would never take up golf very seriously. It is debasing, it is demoralizing; it provokes language which should not be heard coming from ladies. I have it on the authority of the most experienced caddies in Scotland that players who never become more expulsive than "tut tut" when they fizzle can never hope to become good golfers. Therefore, Mr. May, I put it to you—Wouldn't you rather think our ladies were indifferent golfers than think of them as language experts?

Of course, we know Mr. May has a reputation for gallantry. Some have even declared that he has kissed the famous Blarney stone in that detestable land from which he hails, but I am not prepared to go so far as that, especially as I heard him assert in public that he had not done so. However, whether he has or has not kissed the Blarney Stone, the Colonial Secretary, champions the fair sex in a manner worthy of the knights of old, and as he makes so bold as to say that lady golfers could lick the heads of fifty per cent of the other players there can be little doubt that he will gain a greater reputation for gallantry than for veracity. Perhaps, however, Mr. May has heard the statement—"There are one hundred and one golfers in Hongkong—mostly duffers." I am glad that after thought came to me. It helps us to understand the Colonial Secretary.

In another fortnight the Hongkong Volunteers will be under canvas at Stonecutters. The sixteen days' training is not a picnic, although there is a good deal of fun to be had out of it, but represents a fairly strenuous time for the gilded youth of the Colony. On this occasion the new infantry company will make its first public appearance and the military experts will perhaps rejoice to see that only those who are likely to be useful in serving the guns are remaining in the artillery companies, while those whose inclinations do not lie that way are transferring to the engineer and infantry companies. There can be little doubt that the Hongkong Volunteers are being made a very useful body of men.

The community must feel indebted to Dr. Wilder for making public the valuable suggestion communicated to him by Father Algue, Director of the Manila Observatory, that a wireless station on the Batanes Islands would be extremely useful in the typhoon season to the Colony of Hongkong. Doubtless when Mr. Figg, the Director of our Observatory, pays his friendly visit to Father Algue the matter will be fully discussed. The Government surely will not lose sight of the suggestion. The cost of a wireless station is trivial compared with the loss inflicted by the sudden visitation of a typhoon.

When will a rule of the road be established for pedestrians and rickshaws? Police, please note, or compel rickshaws to carry hand bells on the shafts. Now that rubber tyred rickshaws are in use this is more than ever necessary.

Pardon me, dear reader, if I seem to make light of a grave subject, but I cannot allow the subject of burning joss sticks in the Colonial Cemetery to pass without comment. The Committee, in framing cemetery regulations, wished to prohibit this practice, and with an appreciation of the proprieties preferred to use the dictionary term incense stick. Mr. Hooper, while admitting the correctness of the definition, objected to its use as likely to limit others with whom it was not intended to interfere, and after argument he gained his point. This is a case where a terminological exactitude is replaced by a terminological inexactitude.

An amusing discussion took place in the Ceylon press quite recently as to the description to be applied to various kinds of assault. One judge described a kick administered by one man to another as "an unwarrantable familiarity," and this led a correspondent to ask how the following experience of himself and some friends would be characterised: "Last week, whilst on a motor expedition, we were passing through a crowded district immediately south of Kalutara on the Galle road, when an individual amongst a crowd of natives ejected from his mouth a stream of betel juice, which was so well aimed as to cover us in the car. However, we took no notice, but kept our course

and speed. Now there are several ways of looking at this attention on the part of our native friend. Firstly, it might have been an accident pure and simple; but the shot was a marvellous one and did not miss any one of us in the car. Secondly, it might have been intended as a high compliment, and when one considers that this philanthropic individual deprived himself of his smug and mouthful entirely for our benefit, it is difficult to see in what other way the act can be taken than as one of the highest attention and respect; no man can do much more than deprive himself of his best that he may present it to the stranger within his gate (I had almost said friend). Thirdly, the act may have been one of contempt, in which case I would learn how it should be correctly described. Had I, as a European, expatriated a mouthful of tobacco-juice on a native it would have undoubtedly been an act of unwarrantable familiarity; but this was done by a native to me, and I cannot, therefore, think so strong a term can properly describe it. Well, let it go. I do not suppose that Johnson's dictionary fame would have interpreted it as an act of endearment amongst natives, but if any one will inform me through your valuable columns of the proper light in which I should look on this incident I shall be able to sleep easy once more."

RODOLPH RANBOM.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

THE PREMIER CLUB MATCH.

The match played on the ground of the Hongkong Cricket Club on Saturday was between the interport team and a team selected from the rest of the members. A glance at the scores will show that the interport team gave a good display. R. O. Hutchison justifying his selection by recording the handsome score of 71, not out. Two scores of 27 were added to the total by A. A. Claxton and Bandman Barton, another 23 being recorded by the smart little police representative, Edwards. In the bowling Corporal Sharpe showed that the spell since last cricketing season had not lessened his ability, and in the trundling during the match he lowered three wickets for a total of 23 runs. The other two wickets were taken by Bird and Barton. A few of those included in "The Rest" team also gave a good account of themselves with the bat. R. Hancock recording 31 and A. P. Dashedown 20 runs. In the bowling E. B. Reed took three wickets for 48 and H. R. Makin two for 73 runs. Scores and analysis are—

INTERPORT TEAM.			
A. A. Claxton, c. R. Hancock, b. Reed.....	37		
W. C. D. Turner, c. Dashedown, b. Makin.....	31		
Lt. E. J. H. Houghton, b. Reed.....	21		
B. O. Hutchison, not out.....	71		
Lt. A. B. Horn, A. H. Hooper, b. Reed.....	27		
E. A. Fowler, c. H. Hancock, b. Reed.....	0		
W. Edwards, c. Hooper, b. Reed.....	23		
Bandman Barton, c. Irving, b. Makin.....	23		
R. O. C. Bird, not out.....	21		
W. J. Peake and Corpl. Sharpe did not bat.			
Extras.....	9		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.			
H. R. Makin.....	15	43	2
E. B. Reed.....	12	1	3
T. E. Pearce.....	18	1	1
R. Hancock.....	9	1	15
A. H. Young.....	1	30	1

THE REST.																							
T. Edgarson, b. W. C. Barton.....	10																						
R. Hancock, c. Claxton, b. Bird.....	31																						
H. R. Makin, b. Hooper, b. Reed.....	15			H. Hancock, b. Sharpe.....	1			A. H. Young, not out.....	4			E. Irving, Major Stephenson, b. Reed.....	1			R. O. C. Bird, c. Hooper, did not bat.				Extras.....	6		
H. Hancock, b. Sharpe.....	1			A. H. Young, not out.....	4			E. Irving, Major Stephenson, b. Reed.....	1			R. O. C. Bird, c. Hooper, did not bat.				Extras.....	6						
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BOWLING ANALYSIS.			
A. W. J. Peake.....	15	25	1
Bandman Barton.....	9	3	24
Corporal Sharpe.....	10	1	23
R. O. C. Bird.....	3	1	19

THE CIVIL SERVICE MATCH.

The match played on the ground of the Civil Service at Happy Valley on Saturday was between teams captained by Dr. Atkinson and Mr. Bidden. The result was a win for the former team by 26 runs, the scores and analysis being—

MR. BIDDEN'S TEAM.			
Sutton, b. Brett.....	10		
Witchell, c. b. Brett.....	6		
McKee, b. Brett.....	1		
Biden, c. Raven, b. Brett.....	34		
Dawson, c. Ellis, b. Brett.....	4		
Hoggarth, b. Raven.....	10		
Combs, c. Raven, b. Brett.....	0		
Booth, b. Raven.....	6		
Thornhill, c. Dr. Atkinson, b. Brett.....	7		
Spurge, not out.....	5		
Extras.....	5		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.			
McKee.....	5	25	1
Brett.....	11	28	7
Barlow.....	3	17	1
Raven.....	2	9	2

DR. ATKINSON'S TEAM.			
H. Ellis, b. Hoggarth.....	6		
A. E. Raven, b. Biden.....	24		
J. McKee, b. Hoggarth.....	11		
Dr. Atkinson, c. Booth, b. Biden.....	11		
G. Gibson, c. Dawson, b. Biden.....	0		
C. Burdett, b. Thornhill.....	16		
R. C. Barlow, b. Hoggarth.....	6		
L. E. B. Sutton, b. Hoggarth.....	6		
P. E. Adams, c. Sutton, b. Dawson.....	27		
F. Casey, not out.....	0		
C. Bond, c. Witchell, b. Thornhill.....	0		
Extras.....	0		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.			
Witchell.....	12	1	42
Hoggarth.....	12	1	39
Biden.....	3	1	10
Combs.....	1	1	6
Dawson.....	1	1	3
Thornhill.....	1	1	2

LAWN-BOWLS.

The Kowloon Bowling Club had a successful "at home" on Saturday afternoon. The inaugural game between President (Mr. T. Robertson) and Vice-President (Mr. W. Russell) postponed from the opening day, was played, resulting in a win for the latter by 28 points. Three Yinks participated. The Band of the Rajput attended and discoursed pleasing selections, and tea was dispensed by the ladies.

HAMBURG LETTER.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "DAILY PRESS."]

September 3rd.

THE NEW COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

The new Colonial Institute in this city will be opened on October 14th. The governing body consists of representatives of the Senate, a commissioner from the Colonial Office in Berlin, a council of professors and three commercial assessors, all of whom have already been appointed.

A circular has been addressed to the principal firms informing them that the lectures will commence on that date and inquiring how many of the partners or the staff are likely to attend, so that adequate arrangements may be made. Candidates for matriculation must have passed through one of the higher nine class government schools, or, if board-school teachers, have attended a seminary and obtained a certificate of the first class; clerks in merchants' offices or industrial establishments must possess the qualification of the one year's military service or the leaving certificate or the select form of a board-school or of a similar school, if not native of Hamburg, and be out of their apprenticeship. Aliens may be admitted, subject to the sanction of the professorial council, if they can satisfy the latter with regard to their previous education.

Besides those persons above the age of eighteen and no longer at school may, if otherwise qualified, obtain permission to attend one or more courses without matriculating.

The syllabus comprises the following subjects: colonial policy and administration; the native population, the fauna, flora and minerals of the German colonies; Mohammedanism; Khasheh, Arabic, and colloquial Chinese; tropical hygiene and ambulance work; instructions for collecting and preserving birds, insects, plants, &c., and for taking scientific observations; tropical foodstuffs and a culinary course. Other subjects to be added in the course of time. Students will not be restricted in the choice of subjects; the complete course will extend over two half-yearly terms, at the end of which matriculated students may obtain a diploma by passing an examination in the more important subjects.

The fees are trifling: 20/- on admission; 5/- a term for a course of lectures of one or two hours a week, and 5/- more for every additional one.

HIGHER COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The movement for higher commercial education is extending rapidly in this country; the opening of a college on the lines of those in northern Germany has long engaged the attention of all concerned in Bavaria, the rival claims of Munich as the capital of the country and the seat of a university and a polytechnical school, and of Nuremberg; the more important mercantile centre, being warmly discussed. The scales of late seem to incline towards the town on the Isar. It is urged in its favour that the establishment of a higher commercial school there would give students of the other two institutions the opportunity of attending lectures on commercial subjects and of acquiring useful practical information.

THE NEW ENGLISH PATENT LAWS.

The new English patent laws according to which patent rights lapse unless the process has been worked in the United Kingdom within two years from the date of registration, and which provide that, in the case of patents existing at the time of the passing of the act, the holders must have made proof of their intention of complying with it before August 28th of the present year, caused considerable excitement in this country at the time as Germany, next to the United States, is chiefly affected by this measure. An application to the British Government to extend the time having been refused, owners of English patents have been busy in making arrangements with manufacturers in Great Britain by granting them licenses against payment of royalties. It is stated that over 1,700 such agreements have been concluded within the last month. Many patents of minor importance have no doubt been dropped, whilst a great number of holders of valuable ones, who possessed the necessary means, have already erected works in the United Kingdom or are about to do so. All the large German dye and colour works are reported to have acquired sites, a firm of Tungschen electric incandescent lamps have purchased a large tract of land in Brimsdown, near Ponders End, where they intend building a factory under the style of "the Imperial Works," which will afford employment to from 400 to 500 hands, mostly girls. A few men and girls have already been sent to the German factory to learn the trade. Another firm is in treaty for the purchase of some fifty acres of land in North Wales where a thousand hands are likely to find work. A great many more are likely to follow. This ought to give the British workmen a grand chance, if only the Trade Unions will abstain from hampering the development of the new industries by imposing all sorts of restrictions with regard to out-pat, hours of labour, wages, &c., &c. It is strange that such an Act should have been passed by the present government, for it looks uncommonly like the thin end of the wedge of protection.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Trade continues to improve slowly; even in the textile branches there seems to be a little more doing. The "Colony Gazette" had a very hopeful article on the future outlook a few days ago. German South West Africa has been making fair progress since the troubles with the natives began; Luderitz, Becht, which so far, had been neglected, turned out to be a most convenient port of discharge and it is stated that there are now upwards of 700 white residents there. The number of private firms, including merchants, mechanics and small traders in the whole of the colony is now 409 against 189 last year, whilst that of registered companies has risen from eighteen to thirty-nine, the aggregate share capital of twenty-five of which amounts to 100 million Marks or 25,000,000.

FISCAL PLANS.

The new fiscal plans of the Imperial Government have been lately published by the papers and as the published reports have not been officially contradicted they may be supposed to come pretty near the truth. There is to be increase in the excise duty on wine, beer and cigars; the mode of levying that on spirits is to be altered; a tax is to be imposed on gas and electricity; it is proposed to extend death duties to wives and children who hitherto have enjoyed exemption from the tax.

THE ZEPPELIN FUND.

The Zeppelin fund has reached the figure of nearly five million Marks; it is removed that the Government means to claim duty on it, which would, no doubt, be a most unpopular step and meet with strong opposition on the part of the contributors.

THE "CAPTAIN OF KOPENICK."

The famous Captain of Kopenick is, as he deserves, gradually sinking into oblivion; he does not seem to have married his fair admirer nor to have accepted any of the numerous posts offered him. The Society of Variety artists have protested against his being employed, exhibited in any Variety theatre or music hall as derogatory to the dignity of the profession.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Saturday, October 3rd.

BEFORE HON. COMMANDER BASIL R. H. TAYLOR, R.N. (MARINE MAGISTRATE).

"DAKOTA'S" CAPTAIN FINED.

Lieutenant C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Assistant Harbour Master, proceeded against Captain "Dakota" of the British steamer "Dakota" for moving his ship from her berth at Laishikoh to a berth off Cosmopolitan Dock without permission of the Harbour Master, and secondly, for removing his ship from Laishikoh after discharging petroleum in bulk to another part of the harbour without thoroughly cleansing and ventilating the tanks and compartments.

Defendant admitted both charges, and his Worship imposed a fine of \$100 on the first, but dismissed the second.

A PROHIBITED MOORING.

Constable Pepprell proceeded against Wong-Luk, a boatman, and Cheung Kam, a boatman, for mooring their boats at a distance of less than 100 yards from low water mark between the gasworks at Shektonai and the canal at Bowington during prohibited hours.

A fine of \$2 was imposed upon each of the defendants.

A NEGLECTED WARNING.

Three cargo boat owners were prosecuted by Sergeant Jackson for failing to have the "gulo" of their boats out of the water and rigged so as not to project outboard while lying alongside the s.s. "Halian."

Prosecutor informed the Court that he had previously warned defendants, but they took no notice.

Each man was fined \$10, in default one month's imprisonment.

OBSTRUCTION.

A native boatman, and a boatwoman, were proceeded against for lying alongside the s.s. "Chosling" in the Central Fairway in such a manner as to prevent the free access of other vessels.

In each instance a fine \$5 was imposed.

MISSING LIGHTS.

Lance-Sergeant Edwards proceeded against two native boatmen for neglecting to display a white light on their craft while at anchor in the harbour on Saturday morning. The excuse was raised by defendants that the wind blew the lights out, but, as his Worship was doubtful of this story, he imposed a fine of \$2 in each instance.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

OPIUM.

There has been a rise in all descriptions of Opium, including Chinese. Prices have gone up to \$1,205 for Patna and \$1,150 for Noida and old Benares. New Malwa has also taken an other jump in price. Locally it is quoted \$1,150, but Shanghai it is quoted \$1,150, 300 for 2-3 years' drug. In Persian it is doing but the quotation for superior drug has risen to \$920.

SILK.

The following table compares the exports of silk from Canton this season from June 1st to September 5th with last year's export for the same period:—

	1908-1909.	1907-1908.
To Europe.....	10,146 bales.	15,859 bales.
To America.....	5,000	2,879
To Bombay.....	563 piculs.	545 piculs.
Waste.....	6,634	11,678
Pierced Cocoons.....	401 bales.	1,942 bales.

TEA.

The tea export returns from China and Japan this season more than maintain the improvement shown last year on the returns for 1907. Down to the 31st August the export of tea from China to the United Kingdom amounted to 10,700,821 lbs as compared with 9,916,081 lbs. in 1907, and 5,282,257 in 1906. The export from China to the Continent of Europe was 39,282,492 lbs to August 31st, 1908 as compared with 40,927,896 lbs in 1907 and 17,081,057 lbs in 1906.

To the United States and Canada the export of black tea from China to August 12th has been 18,630,156 lbs as compared with 11,767,570 lbs last year and 9,988,925 lbs in 1906. The export of green tea in the same period was 3,700,580 lbs; against 3,849,778 in 1907 and 2,345,600 in 1906. From China and Japan the total export of tea to August 12th was 40,223,146 lbs as compared with 32,922,182 last season and 24,122,427 in 1906.

YARN.

Mr. P. Edjiope of Hongkong in his report dated 2nd October, states:—Dealers have at length commenced to operate more freely, and a considerable number of bales have changed hands. The majority of sales reported are in goods "to arrive" from neighbouring markets as well as Bombay. Comparatively little has been done in spot goods, as the qua-

lity on offer is too low for requirements. Prices have further advanced \$1 to \$3 per bale and the tone at the close is one of considerable firmness. The demand has been general, but has run mostly on Nos. 10s and 20s which, as usual, form the bulk of the settlements. Most of the buying in these counts have been for price, and more attention has been paid to medium spinnings to the neglect of superior threads which are considered proportionately much higher in value. Clearances continue very satisfactory.

During the late period of depression in the country have been allowed to run very low, and what with the paucity of yarn here, both in first and second hands, the approaching busy season of the year, restricted supplies, and high prices ruling. In Bombay the market closes strong and prospects ahead are encouraging. Sales of the interval aggregate 10,378 bales, arrivals amount to 8,381 bales, unsold estimated at 9,000 and sold but uncleaned yarn in second hands at about 23,000 bales. Local Manufacture.—No business is reported. Japanese Yarn.—Neglected throughout. Raw Cotton, steady with a moderate demand both for Indian and China descriptions. Sales reported are, 49½ bales superfine Bengals at \$23½ to 24 and 570 (small) bales Shanghai at \$29 to 27½ with an estimated stock of 885 bales Indian and 570 bales China. Quotations are Indian \$22 to \$24 and China \$28 to \$28. The undernoted business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the three weeks ended the 25th ultimo, viz:—Indian—A change for the better has overtaken the market and sales to the extent of about 10,000 bales are reported at an appreciation of 1 to 2 Taels in value. Estimated unsold and uncleaned stock about 25,000 bales. Japanese.—Shortness of supplies is affecting business. Only a few small lots have changed hands on the basis of the 9½ to 10½ for No. 16s and Tls. 102 to 108 for No. 20s. With reference to the bonus allowed on the exports of yarn from Japan, the scheme has not proved a success and will probably be abandoned.

Local.—There has been quite a run on these threads and fully 20,000 bales have been sold at Tls. 83 for No. 10s, Tls. 85 for No. 12s, Tls. 85 to 88½ for No. 14s, and Tls. 9½ to 9½ for No. 16s.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Nool, Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods report, dated Shanghai 25th September, 1908, states:—The principal topic of the week has been news of a "lock-out" of Lancashire operatives and the most recent telegrams state that as many as 1,200,000 people will be thrown idle. If these figures are correct both spinners and weavers must be concerned, and as to the effect of the strike both on the home and the market it is impossible to say as so many interests are concerned. Locally there has apparently been little done, but still there seems to be a better feeling, and while spot sales are difficult as ever to move there has been a quiet undercurrent of business passing for shipment during November, December and January next, but the terms on which the business was done have been kept private. The Northern dealers have again been on the market and have bought P.M.C. drills at Tls. 48½, and we have also been told that a fair business has been done with Chinese middlemen at lower rates. Tientsin has also taken some second hand sheetings at market rates. Clearances, on the whole, have been more than maintained, and it is hoped that this is a sure indication that stocks in the consuming districts are becoming limited. In Fancous a quiet indent business is passing for arrival next Spring. Telegrams from Manchester say business is much hampered by the strike, but quotations show the market, as far as prices are concerned, to be strong, this of course being due to the uncertainty as to delivery. The New York market is also firm, and we have not heard of any buying for China.

India. Latest quotations for Cotton are 5.54 cents and 5.58 cents for January and March delivery respectively. The market for both Indian and Local yarns, have been very good, and while a very large business has been done, there are still some unexecuted orders on the market. The market is much assisted by the smallness of stocks, and the improvement in prices at Bombay. At the Xuen Fong auction on 17th instant, pieces for grey suitings, ranging from 7½ to 8½ lbs. showed advances, while the weights nearly all went badly. White shirtings were irregular, but at the same time some handsome advances were paid as much as sixteen caudans being paid for one chop. There is evidently, some enquiry for Turkey reds as prices are a rule firmer all round, and rates for black Italians are also stronger. There is not much to note about the woolen auction beyond a special advance for some special cloths of camlets and lastings and a distinct improvement in the market for Spanish stripes.

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES IN JAPAN.

THE N.Y.K. PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED.

VIEWS OF A JAPANESE JOURNAL.

Considerable discussion is still going on in the Japanese Press as to the advisability of abolishing the special bounties now paid by the State to various shipping companies. The lines on which bounties are paid and their terms of contract are as follows:—The European line, 12 vessels; Jan. 1900 to Dec. 1909; Nippon Yusen Kaisha, The Seattle line, Nov. 1-01 to Dec. 1909; 3 vessels; Nippon Yusen Kaisha, The Australian line, April 1908 to March 1913; 3 vessels; Nippon Yusen Kaisha, The Far Eastern line, Oct. 1907 to March 1912; 1 vessel; Nippon Yusen Kaisha, The Japan Sea line, April 1907 to March 1909; 2 vessels; Nippon Yusen Kaisha, The Taiwan line, April 1907 to March 1912; 4 vessels; Osaka Shosen Kaisha, The Japan Sea line, April 1907 to March 1909; 3 vessels; Osaka Shosen Kaisha, The San Francisco line, April 1900 to Dec. 1909; 3 vessels; Toyo Kisen Kaisha, The China line, April 1907 to March 1908; 16 vessels; Nishin Kisen Kaisha. The contracts for the grant of special bounties in respect to the European, Seattle, and San Francisco lines come to an end in December next year, and several publicists are strongly urging the Government not to renew the contracts. Mr. Kondo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, speaking with reference to this subject, remarks that so far the Government has not expressed any opinion as to the renewal of the bounty contracts, but Mr. Kondo asserts that these various lines cannot be maintained without Government subsidies. "In the event of the Government stopping its bounty," therefore, we shall have no alternative but to discontinue these regular lines. Of course the Osaka Shosen Kaisha or any other company will not be in a position to take up the services, as they could not be kept up with a profit. The result will be that Japan's maritime industry, which has been fostered at the expenditure of so much money, will be abandoned to encroachment by foreign companies. Reverting to the discussion of this subject, the Tokyo Press says that as has been explained in previous issues, the shipping subsidies in this

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, ANG. COLOMBO PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.	NORE Capt. G. Phillips	About 5th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, POONA, and YOKOHAMA.	Capt. A. F. Vane, R.N.R.	About 11th Oct.	Freight only.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS DELTA OF CAL. Capt. B. W. H. Snow.		Noon, 17th Oct.	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 6th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 6th Oct., 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 6th Oct., 4 P.M.
NEWCHANG	"NANCHANG"	On 6th Oct., 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"HUICHO"	On 8th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transshipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"TAIYUAN"	On 10th Oct., 4 P.M.

MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. REDUCTION SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

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TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports. Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	
S.S. SENEGAMBIA	18th Oct.
S.S. SITHONIA	28th Oct.
S.S. SCANDIA	10th Nov.
S.S. BRISGAVIA	18th Nov.
S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ	11th Dec.
S.S. ISTRIA	17th Dec.
S.S. SAXONIA	27th Dec.

HOMEWARD.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, ANTWERP & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SPEZIA	About 26th Sept.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	
S.S. SILESIA	18th Oct.
S.S. SAMBIA	31st Oct.
S.S. SENEGAMBIA	16th Nov.
FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & HAMBURG:	
S.S. LIBERIA	About beg. of Nov.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Friday, 9th Oct., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Friday, 9th Oct., 1 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 9th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"FOOKSANG"	Wednesday, 28th Oct., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan, if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

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AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, "CHOSHUN MARU"		THURSDAY, 8th Oct., at 10 A.M.
AMOY & FOOCHOW, "T. SORUGA"		at 10 A.M.
FAMSHU via SWATOW, "DAIJIN MARU"		SUNDAY, 11th Oct., at 10 A.M.
AMOY, "I. SAKURAI"		at 10 A.M.

A Reduction of 20 Per Cent. will be made on First and Second-Class Fares to Foochow, until Further Notice.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

13

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CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 10th Oct., Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 17th Oct., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1906.

14

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI. RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK. SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
MARSEILLES, LONDON and COPENHAGEN	"TRANQUEBAR"	Middle of October.

For Further Particulars, apply to
Hongkong, 24th September, 1906.MELOHRS & CO.,
AGENTS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES 1906.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGA- PORE, PENANG, HITACHI MARU	Capt. Wm. Baillbridge, Tons 6189	WED'DAY, 14th Oct., at Daylight
COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	Capt. F. E. Cope, Tons 6715	WED'DAY, 28th Oct., at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI	Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 6383	TUESDAY, 13th Oct., at 4 P.M.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	Capt. Wm. Thompson, Tons 7463	TUESDAY, 27th Oct., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	Capt. N. Matheson, Tons 5076	FRIDAY, 29th Oct., at Noon
via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE	Capt. T. Sakai, Tons 3817	FRIDAY, 27th Nov., at Noon
and BRISBANE	Capt. W. Winkler, Tons 3412	WED'DAY, 14th October, at Noon
BOBBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	Capt. T. Mural, Tons 6181	FRIDAY, 16th Oct., 5 P.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	Capt. T. Arakawa, Tons 4937	SUNDAY, 18th October, at Noon
SHANGHAI and KOBE	Capt. T. Sakai, Tons 3817	WED'DAY, 28th Oct., at Noon

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T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

Hongkong 5th October, 1906.

366

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		CORSE	11th Jan. 09

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Hongkong, 18th September, 1906.

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Warrant toHis Majesty
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STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of Oct.	SHANGHAI & JAPAN	First half of Oct.
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half of Oct.	JAVA	Second half of Oct.
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of Oct.	JAPAN	Second half of Oct.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half of Oct.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Oct.
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of Nov.	SHANGHAI	First half of Nov.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	First half of Nov.	JAPAN	First half of Nov.

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AT DAIREN (Dalny), PORT ARTHUR and KWANCHENGTAU, and also very
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Hongkong, 4th August, 1906.

9

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